blance, to assign it to a position near Falcaustra, pending a more satisfactory classification of the entire family.

It is not impossible that one of the species of Kathlania may be identical with Oxysoma lepturum (Rud.), referred to above as " Oxysomatium." This is a question which requires careful further consideration, but since Railliet and Henry (1916, b) have determined that this and the remaining species of "Oxysomatium" cannot be included in the same genus as the genotype, and since the name Oxysoma is preoccupied, it seems that the name Kathlania, at all events, must be retained.

References.

- BARRETO, A. L. DE B. 1919. "Sobre as especies brasileiras da sub-familia Subulurinæ Travassos, 1914." Mem. Inst. Oswaldo Cruz (Rio de Janeiro), xi. 1, p. 10. [With English translation bound at end of part.
- LANE, C. 1914. "Suckered Round-worms from India and Ceylon."
- LANE, C. 1914. "Successed Round-worms from India and Ceylon. Ind. Journ. Med. Res. ii. 2, p. 655.
 —. 1915. "Falcanstra falcata. An Investigation of Oxysoma fal-catum von Linstow, 1906." Ib. iii. 1, p. 109.
 RAILLIET, A., and HENRY, A. 1914. "Essai de Classification des 'Heterakidæ." IX^e Congrès Internat. Zool., Monaco (1913), v. 674. p. 674.
- —. 1916, a. "Sur les Oxyuridés." Compt. Rend. Soc. Biol., Paris, lxxix. p. 113.
 —. 1916, b. "Nouvelles remarques sur les Oxyuridés." Tom. cit.
- p. 247.

XLV.-Preliminary Description of a new Warthog. By Lord ROTHSCHILD, F.R.S., Ph.D.

Phacochærus barkeri, sp. n.

There is only the front portion of the skull preserved of this animal, but it has such striking characters that it ought to receive a name.

3 adult. Nasals very broad, quite flat and depressed, whereas in the known species they are strongly convex. Level of top of nasals below that of top of socket of canine tusks, whereas in other species it is considerably above.

Canine tusks comparatively short, but enormously thick and strongly bent forward.

Hab. S.W. of Bahr el Ghazal.

Major Barker, who brought the specimen home, said the animal was quite as large as Hylochærus, but with very small feet.

416